



MEET THE DE VEYRA FAMILY!

They Are Putting the Philippines on the Map in Washington



Hon. Jaime C. de Veyra, Who Has Just Been Re-elected as Philippine Commissioner to the U. S.



Mrs. Jaime C. de Veyra. She is Doing Important Work for Her People in America.



THE CHILDREN OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER. The Baby of This Group Speaks Three Languages—Visayan, Spanish and English.

Permit us to present the De Veyra family.

The Hon. Jaime C. de Veyra is the Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands to the United States and has just been elected to a second term of three years. As Resident Commissioner he has a seat on the floor of American Congress, the privilege of taking part in debates, although no vote.

Commissioner de Veyra has an interesting wife and four bright Filipino children. The De Veyra family, individually and collectively, constitute the best argument as to the tact and capabilities of Filipinos that the Philippine Islands have in Washington.

The commissioner is a 100 per cent Filipino, a Visayan, and is one of the foremost leaders of the party in power in the islands. During American occupation he has been successfully governor of his province, member of the Philippine legislature, cabinet member and executive secretary of the islands.

Like many statesmen of the Philippines, he was originally a newspaper man. He was one of the founders of El Nuevo Dia of Cebu, the first Filipino paper published advocating Philippine independence. The paper came under the censorship of General McIntyre, and on the appearance of the first number the editors were left in the singular position of seeing every prominent article blue penciled.

Mrs. de Veyra, like her husband, is a "live wire" in the Philippines cause. She is the best known Filipina in America. She is an interesting public speaker and is constantly giving illustrated lectures at women's clubs and other gatherings. Mrs. de Veyra is a society bureau all in herself and has put the Philippines on the map, so far as the women folk of Washington congressional circles are concerned.

"I find that the Filipino people have been much misrepresented in the United States," says Mrs. de Veyra. "I do not mean to infer we are perfect, for we are not. My people have most of the defects, I suppose, that other humans have, but at the same time we are far from the people that many Americans have been made to believe. Not only are we a Christian people, but our race has a history that we are not ashamed of. Throughout the Philippine Islands the people are now working earnestly to improve themselves and their conditions so they will be prepared to take over their own affairs. We all love America for giving us a chance to help ourselves and for having promised us our independence, which is one of the dearest desires of the entire citizenship of the islands."

To American women whose ideas of Filipinos have been founded on Sunday supplement descriptions of wild tribes, Mrs. de Veyra's gentle manner and evident culture have been a revelation. She is sought by women's clubs because of her charming manner as an inimitable speaker on the subject nearest her heart—the women of her country.

At a recent Washington gathering she gave in perfect English a concise account of the work of a woman's club in Manila which supplies milk to the babies of the poor and trains mothers to care for their young children. She told of another woman's club which has branches all over the Philippine Islands and which maintains day nurseries for the children of the working women, provides Christmas cheer for the lepers, the insane and the convicts, and gathers data to influence legislation for the benefit of Filipino women and children.

The four little De Veyras, shown in the picture, having attended the public schools in Manila, slipped right into the same grades in the schools of Washington. Even little Mary, the baby of the family, speaks three languages—her native tongue, Spanish and English.

Look at the date after your name on the Mirror. The figures refer to the year. If your subscription has expired, please renew now.

GOV'T OPERATION OUT OF POLITICS

Party Leaders Convinced by Results of National Censuses of Editors.

VINDICATES FORMER POLL.

Overwhelming Veto Like That of Year Before From Both Sides of Political Fence.

Washington—Inner circles of both political parties here are greatly interested in the results of a national poll on the question of government operation among over 5,000 newspaper editors throughout the country. With 80 per cent of these editors, regardless of political faith, giving it as their impartial opinion that the public is more than ever opposed to the government going into business in competition with its citizens, observers here see little chance that either political party will find it a profitable campaign issue.

In the opinion of party leaders this sort of a canvass among newspaper editors is the best possible index of public opinion. They recall a similar questionnaire sent out a year ago in connection with the proposition that the government take over the railroads permanently. Replies at that time from approximately the same number of editors showed 81 per cent against the principle of government operation. They recall also that within ten days from publication of the result of the former questionnaire the sentiment for return of the railroads to their owners had definitely crystallized.

Comparison of present results in detail with those of a year ago convinces the political student not only that these editors have been accurate in their judgment, but that party considerations played no part in forming it. From Democratic and supposedly radical Texas, for example, the present questionnaire brought replies from editors of 244 papers, only three of which are Republican. Yet the percentage against government operation was 82, which is exactly the same as that given by 200 editors from Republican Michigan, among whom were representatives of only three Democratic papers. Other states that gave percentages significantly are Massachusetts and Nevada, with 100; Connecticut and South Carolina, with 97; Maine and West Virginia, with 95; Kentucky and New York, with 94; Missouri and Pennsylvania, with 93; Ohio and Oklahoma, with 87.

The result of the present poll as to government operation in each state are graphically shown by the following chart:

STATE	% OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP	% IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP	% DOUBTFUL OR FAILED TO REPLY
DEL.	100	0	0
MASS.	100	0	0
NEVADA	100	0	0
N. HAMPT.	100	0	0
VERMONT	100	0	0
CONN.	97	3	0
S. CAR.	97	3	0
UTAH	97	3	0
MAINE	95	5	0
W. VA.	95	5	0
MD.	94	6	0
N. CAR.	93	7	0
TENN.	93	7	0
MICH.	92	8	0
N. JER.	92	8	0
TEXAS	92	8	0
IOWA	91	9	0
KY.	91	9	0
N. Y.	91	9	0
R. I.	91	9	0
FLORIDA	90	10	0
LA.	90	10	0
MO.	89	11	0
PENN.	89	11	0
ARIZ.	88	12	0
KAN.	88	12	0
MISS.	88	12	0
OHIO	88	12	0
OKLA.	87	13	0
GREGGON	87	13	0
VA.	87	13	0
WASH.	87	13	0
ILL.	86	14	0
IND.	86	14	0
MONT.	84	16	0
WIS.	84	16	0
WYO.	84	16	0
ARI.	84	16	0
CAL.	83	17	0
MINN.	83	17	0
IDAH.	82	18	0
N. MEX.	82	18	0
NEB.	80	20	0
COLO.	77	23	0
ALA.	76	24	0
S. DAK.	75	25	0
N. DAK.	74	26	0
TOTAL	85	15	0

BALANCED RATION FOR COWS

Combination of Ground Oats, Gluten, Bran and Cottonseed Meal Is Quite Economical.

A balanced ration for dairy cows, used largely by New York farmers who feed silage, hay and some corn fodder for roughage, consists of 200 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds gluten, 100 pounds bran and 100 pounds cottonseed meal. Considering nutritive value it is about the cheapest ration a farmer can buy.

WAITING FOR US TO SET THE TABLE

A table twenty-four miles long is plainly an extension table and that is just the length that would seat all of the orphans now being fed by the Near East Relief. This table is set in sections all over the hills of Asia Minor, Syria, Armenia and in Northern Persia. It is not in one piece. The Turks, who still keep the Armenians in a state of terror, do not allow it.

But there the table is, seated on both sides with orphans—Syrian and



The Table Is Now 24 Miles Long.

Assyrian, Greek and Armenian, Jew and Christian—all rescued from the fear of the Turk and under the care of American men and women.

Most of the children are cared for in 220 American supported orphanages. The first ceremony in receiving these starved, almost naked children, is to clean them up. They are not only emaciated, but dirty with sores and vermin—60 hospitals and over 6,000 beds are kept full of the little sufferers.

But the children keep changing. Last year they were all thin and pitiful; now it is the newcomers who are thin. The orphans who have been from six months to a year in American care are well fed and well clothed.

Best of all for a new Near East which surely must come out of all this distress, every child old enough is being taught a trade which will make him self supporting.

They are a thrifty lot, these little parentless exiles. From their scant store of bread they always carry a portion in a small bag about their necks—they fear the day of another killing, another drive into the desert.

They hoard the shoes sent from America until snow flies—they remember their barefoot pain in the snows last spring.

They cling to their new found friends. Every day other little waifs find a place in the orphanages and are told of the generous people of the United States. Soon the entrances will be crowded with children frozen out from their temporary summer quarters. Then the table of the Near East Relief must be extended—many, many new leaves will be needed, and America is asked to set the table.

Harem Victim Tells Story

Stolen from her home on the night before her wedding and imprisoned for five years in a Turkish harem, Aghavni Millian, a beautiful nineteen-year-old Armenian girl from Bitlis, has at last been discovered by her lover and through the assistance of the Near East Relief forcibly taken from her master and brought to one of the American Rescue Homes in Constantinople. Here she will stay until arrangements can be made for her marriage and her return to her old home.

"My story—it is like hundreds of others," Aghavni said simply. "I was stolen from my home on the night that the massacres first began in Bitlis. It was the night before I was to have been married. I was just folding my wedding veil away when the Turkish soldiers broke into the house. They carried me off. I—They took me



AGHAVNI MILLIAN.

up to Constantinople to the house of the man." She stopped and put one hand over her eyes, a hand that bore the tell-tale tattoo of her Turkish master.

"But what does my story matter!" she exclaimed. "I am only one of so many. It is my people and their future that matters. Somehow we must rebuild our nation and show to the Turks who tried to beat out our life and to the whole world that, despite what we have suffered, Armenia is still unconquerable."

Aghavni Millian is, as she says, only one of many. It is estimated that one hundred thousand girls are still held captive in Turkish harems. The Near East Relief, America's official agent in Armenia, is making this work of rescue one of the most important features of its program, and it is to them and the support they receive from the American people that Aghavni's unfortunate sisters, still captive, must look for their release.

It is necessary to provide the hens with some reason for exercising in winter because they have no incentive to exercise naturally, as they do in summer hunting for bugs and worms, etc.

An Appeal to the American People

THREE and one-half million children in Eastern and Central Europe have no alternative to disaster between now and next harvest except American aid. For months these most helpless sufferers in the track of war have been admitted to American feeding stations only if tragically undernourished, and have received American medical aid only if desperately threatened by death from disease.

One 5 cent hot American meal today has saved a thousand lives.

Winter is closing down. The money of many nations is valueless outside their own boundaries. Economic and crop conditions make famine, with its terrible train of diseases, a certain visitor until next harvest. Inevitably the helpless children will suffer most. No child can grow to health and sanity on the pitiful makeshifts for food with which millions of European adults must content themselves this winter. It is obvious that the remedy can come only from outside.

America saved 6,000,000 European children winter before last. Normal recuperation cut the need nearly in half last year, but unusual conditions have resulted in scant shrinkage of child destitution during the twelvemonth just past. The response of America must now decide whether 3,500,000 of these charges, in acute distress, shall begin to be turned away in January from more than 17,000 asylums, hospitals, clinics and feeding stations dependent on American support. There would be no tragedy in history so sweeping or so destructive of those who can deserve no evil.

The undersigned organizations, working among every race and creed, many engaged also in other forms of relief, agree unanimously that the plight of these helpless children should have complete priority in overseas charity until the situation is met. This is an issue without politics and without religious lines. There can be no danger of pauperization, for the \$23,000,000 for child food, and the \$10,000,000 for medical service that we seek, will relieve only the critical cases. The medical supplies, of course, must be an unqualified gift, but for every American dollar used in child-feeding, the governments and communities aided furnish two dollars in the form of transportation, rent, labor, clerical help, cash contributions and such food supplies as are locally obtainable.

America has not failed in the past in great heartedness. She has never had a more poignant call than this. Contributions should be turned over to the local committees which are now being formed for this national collection, or sent to Franklin K. Lane, Treasurer, Guaranty Trust Co., New York City.

EUROPEAN RELIEF COUNCIL

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American Relief Administration, by Edgar Richard, Director
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Declares Filipinos All Want Independence

Former Illinois Congressman, Back From Philippines, Gives Interesting Views on Island Affairs.

By FORMER CONGRESSMAN CLYDE H. TAVENNER.



Clyde H. Tavenner, other, and after having come in contact with all classes of the people.

I found, however, that the viewpoint of Americans in the Philippines, and Americans in the United States, on the subject of independence, is not the same.

The attitude of the American government, and the great mass of the people of the United States, is to consider the Philippine question from the selfish viewpoint of what is best for the Filipino people. Ninety-five per cent of the opposition to independence emanates from American investors in the islands who are quite naturally more interested in the size of their dividends than the freedom of an alien people.

The unfortunate feature of the situation is that the opponents of independence, in order to convince the people of the United States that the Philippines should not be granted their independence, find it necessary to label us entire race. To tell a sensitive Christian people that they shall not have their promised independence because they are not fit for it will in the end prove a mistaken policy. It will only make their demand for independence the stronger.

At the present time, however, the masses of the Filipino people still have absolute confidence in the good faith of America. Their loyalty and gratitude to Uncle Sam has not as yet been impaired by the misrepresentations of the retentionists. Their leaders are intelligent enough to distinguish between those Americans who oppose their aspirations to independence for purely selfish reasons, and the great mass of the American people whom they know desire this government to do by the Philippines only that which is just and right.

In this connection, it is interesting to review the development of the present friendly relationship between the Filipino and American peoples.

Previous to 1916 the Philippine-American relationship is declared to have been not of the best. But with the passage in that year of the Jones law by practically both the Republican and Democratic memberships of Congress, a better feeling developed. This "better feeling" has now grown into a very strong bond of sympathy and affection.

The happy attitude of the Filipino people toward America is due not principally to the fact that Americans have shown the Philippines how to make their country a better place to live in, nor principally to the fact we have superintended the implanting in the Philippines of one of the finest educational systems in the world; nor to the building of, high class roads, bridges and public works—but is due

principally to the fact that in the Jones law America gave the Filipinos her word of honor that as soon as a stable government could be established we would withdraw our sovereignty from the Philippine Islands.

It might, at first thought, seem strange that in their sincere appreciation of all that we have done for them the Filipino people should place most emphasis on the promise to grant them their independence. For it cannot be successfully denied that on the whole the United States has treated the Filipino people better than any nation ever treated a dependent alien people in all the days since the curtain rose on the dawn of civilization. If we do not spoil it, it is a record that we can be proud of.

But it really isn't so strange that the Filipino should love us more for our promise to give them sovereignty over themselves than for our other good works, for which, after all, outside of army and navy expenditures, the Filipinos have never taxed, and properly so, for every cent of the cost. If we but reverse the situation, and place ourselves in the shoes of the Filipinos, which cannot be said to be an unfair way of getting at the other fellow's viewpoint, we shall see that it is not strange.

Suppose that Great Britain or any other power that you can think of by referring to your geography or history, should impose its sovereignty upon us against our will and then give us an infinitely better government than we now enjoy? Could any such foreign power ever succeed in convincing us that it had our welfare at heart than we have ourselves.

But to return to my story, the Filipinos heartily thanked us for the Jones law, considering it a sort of a covenant between the Filipino and American peoples, and immediately applied themselves to the task of setting up the prescribed stable government. And they set it up. It is in the Philippines now. America's own representative in the islands, the governor general, officially reports it is there, and recommends that since the Filipinos have earnestly fulfilled their part of the agreement, America should be as prompt in carrying out its part of the contract.

So that, in a few words, it is not the Philippines that now are on trial, but the United States.

There is but one answer. America will carry out its agreement. And since we are going to do it, we cannot afford to quibble and split hairs and hesitate until our tardiness robs us of half the glory of our achievement. Let us act with a promptness and willingness really worthy of America.

And when the people of the United States set up the Philippine Republic as the first Christian democracy of the Far East, they will be building a monument to themselves that will stand throughout eternity. On that day the heaven light of hope, humanity and justice will flash around the world. Such an example by America will accomplish more for the weak and struggling peoples of the earth than the four year world war, with all its cost in life and treasure.

Masonic Officers

Mansfield Lodge, No. 548, A. F. & A. M., elected new officers last night as follows:

W. C. Coday, Worshipful Master
M. E. Gorman, Senior Warden
W. A. Black, Junior Warden
C. A. Stephens, Secretary
P. W. Newton, Treasurer.

The appointive officers are:
L. E. Livingston, Senior Deacon.

Hugh Williams, Junior Deacon
Amos Roy, Senior Steward
C. C. Newton, Junior Steward
Dr. R. M. Rogers, Chaplain
Manson Daubenspeck, Tiler.

These officers will be installed by the retiring Worshipful Master, Dr. R. M. Rogers Monday night, Dec. 27, St. John's Day.

Norwood

Mrs. Mallott and son Jess, Misses Oka Dennis and Cora Burke are visiting relatives in Springfield. Miss Burke will go on to Lebanon and visit.

Mrs. Householder has gone to Nevada to visit a daughter, Mrs. Fowler.

Jack Busby of Bizby, Okla., was mixing with Norwood friends last week.

Mrs. Zena Taunt of Oklahoma and baby are visiting her parent Mr. and Mrs. John Jarrett, also Mrs. Jarrett Ellison and brother Ernest Hall of the west are guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall and other relatives.

Miss Alma Connolly of Springfield Normal came home last week for the vacation; also Miss Any Bruton, who is attending business college at Tulsa, Okla.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillan of Mansfield were guests of the Schofield home Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. Milsap of Macomb visited her parents, Joe Graves and wife; and Mrs. Axley Barnett and children guests of her parents, R. E. Williams and wife.

Sam Etherage is reported better; also Finis Sanders.

Tobe Thomas is reported quite ill.

The American Legion held an entertainment at the Odd Fellows hall Saturday night—new officers were elected and refreshments served and a good time reported.

The Norwood high school, Prof. Yoernan, principal, gave a pie supper at Ellis hall Friday evening at which \$101.50 was cleared for 1st payment on piano lately purchased. The entertainment was fine, but it was only characteristic of high grade work in class room as observed by the writer. Sam Pope and Rev. Roy Preston were the auctioneers for the pies and if they are as good at eating pies as selling they can do justice to them.

Christmas trees at Christian and Methodist churches to which all are invited.

There is a little daughter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelley.

Bro. Chadwell filled his regular appointment at Cedar Gap Sunday; also Bro. Teague preached at the Methodist church here Sunday at 11 and in the evening. A B. Y. P. U. has been organized at the Baptist church. We are looking forward to it and the Epworth League to better train the young people for more efficient service for Christ.

Now that we are celebrating the birth of Christ, how much happier all the unsaved would be if they would obey His loving call "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Quite a number including John Ellis, G. H. Robertson and families attended the Glendale services Sunday. Some 45 are reported to have gone to the altar and "prayed through" during the revival. May the harvest for precious souls be great in the dear Ozarks, where often in the past it seemed that God was left out.

A row of seats across the Nugget has already been sold to one person for Dorothy Phillips in "The Right to Happiness" productions New Years Eve at the Nugget.—adv.

Patrons Mirror advertisers.

POOR